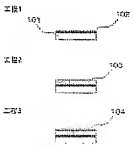
ELECTRON EMISSION DEVICE, ELECTRON SOURCE, AND IMAGE DISPLAY APPARATUS

Publication number: JP2009146751 (A)
Publication date: 2009-07-02
Inventor(s): NOMURA KAZUJI; FUJIWARA RYOJI; NISHIMURA MICHIYO; TERAMOTO YOJI; MURAKAMI SHUNSUKE +
Applicant(s): CANON KK +
Classification:
- International: ***H01J1/304; H01J29/04; H01J31/12;*** **H01J1/30; H01J29/04; H01J31/12**
- European: H01J29/04; H01J31/12F4D
Application number: JP20070323177 20071214
Priority number(s): JP20070323177 20071214

Also published as:
US2009153014 (A1)

Abstract of JP 2009146751 (A)

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a field emission type electron emission device for achieving electron emission in a lower electric field to highly efficiently emit electrons with low voltage while facilitating manufacturing processes, and to provide an electron source and an image display apparatus. ; SOLUTION: The electron emission device includes a cathode electrode 102, an insulating film 103 provided on the cathode electrode 102, and a dipole layer 104 provided on the insulating film 103. The dipole layer 104 is formed by terminating the insulating film with NH groups. The electron source includes a plurality of electron emission devices. The image display apparatus includes the electron source, and an emitter for emitting light with electron irradiation. ; COPYRIGHT: (C)2009,JPO&INPIT

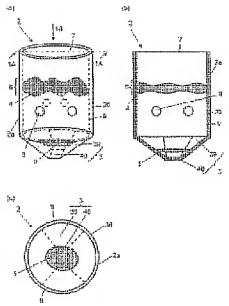


SAMPLE ANALYZING CONTAINER AND ANALYZER USING IT

Publication number: JP2009192233 (A)
Publication date: 2009-08-27
Inventor(s): OZAWA TETSUO +
Applicant(s): PANASONIC CORP +
Classification:
- international: *G01N30/16; G01N35/02;* G01N30/00; G01N35/02
- European:
Application number: JP20080030243 20080212
Priority number(s): JP20080030243 20080212

Abstract of **JP 2009192233 (A)**

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a sample analyzing container capable of preventing a sample from jumping out of the sample analyzing container to perform accurate quantitative analysis, and an analyzer using it. ; SOLUTION: The sample analyzing container 2 includes a body 2a having a bottom part 3 and a side surface part 36 and opened upward and the lid body 4 covering the region above the sample 5 placed on the bottom part 3 and constituted so that a through-hole 8 is provided to the side surface part 36 between the bottom part 3 and a lid body installation part 6 on which the lid body 4 is installed, the gas occurring in the sample analyzing container 2 is easily discharged to the outside of the sample analyzing container 2 from the through-hole 8, and the sample 5 is prevented from jumping out to the outside of the sample analyzing container 2. ; COPYRIGHT: (C) 2009,JPO&INPIT



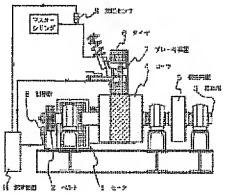
Data supplied from the ***espacenet*** database — Worldwide

ROLLER DRIVEN BRAKE TESTER

Publication number: JP6317488 (A)
Publication date: 1994-11-15
Inventor(s): HARA YASUHIRO; INOUE MITSUHIRO; KURITA TAKAAKI +
Applicant(s): HITACHI CHEMICAL CO LTD +
Classification:
- International: ***G01L5/28; G01N3/56;*** **G01L5/28; G01N3/56;** (IPC1-7): G01L5/28; G01N3/56
- European:
Application number: JP19930106325 19930507
Priority number(s): JP19930106325 19930507

Abstract of **JP 6317488 (A)**

PURPOSE:To provide a roller driven brake tester in which the frictional coefficient of brake lining tor automobile can be measured easily.
CONSTITUTION:The roller driven brake tester comprises a rotary shaft 3 equipped at least with a roller 4 for rotating the tire of a vehicle and an inertial disc 5 having the inertial moment of the vehicle, a motor 1 for driving the rotary shaft 3, a tachometer 8 for measuring the rotation of the roller 4, a brake unit 7, a sensor 9 for measuring the hydraulic pressure of the brake, and an operating unit 14 for determining the frictional coefficient based on the r.p.m. and the hydraulic pressure thus measured, wherein the brake test is conducted while placing one wheel of the vehicle on the roller 4. In such brake tester, the brake unit 7 is provided with a section for measuring distortion thereof during brake operation and the operating unit 14 is provided with an operating mechanism for calculating the average brake torque from the variation of r.p.m. of the roller 4 and the variation of brake torque while correcting the measured value of distortion.

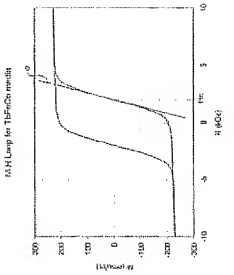


INFORMATION RECORDING MEDIUM

Publication number: JP2004220691 (A)
Publication date: 2004-08-05
Inventor(s): USUKI KAZUYUKI; NISHIKAWA SHOICHI; OZAWA TAKAKO +
Applicant(s): FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD +
Classification:
- International: *G11B5/64; G11B5/65*; G11B5/64; (IPC1-7): G11B5/64; G11B5/65
- European:
Application number: JP20030006587 20030115
Priority number(s): JP20030006587 20030115

Abstract of **JP 2004220691 (A)**

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain an information recording medium equipped with a perpendicular magnetic recording layer having a high quality magnetization pattern formed by magnetic transfer. ; SOLUTION: In the information recording medium equipped with a perpendicular magnetic recording layer, the perpendicular magnetic recording layer is composed of magnetic material of which inclination [alpha] of a magnetic hysteresis curve measured by an oscillating sample magnetometer at a coercive force position Hc of the recording layer becomes in the range of 2.0-20. ; COPYRIGHT: (C)2004,JPO&NCIPI



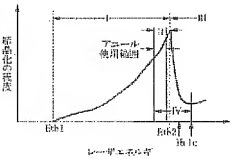
SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE, ELECTRO-OPTICAL DEVICE, ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE

Publication number: JP2003282586 (A)
Publication date: 2003-10-03
Inventor(s): YUDASAKA KAZUO +
Applicant(s): SEIKO EPSON CORP +
Classification:
- International: ***G02F1/1368; H01L21/20; H01L21/336; H01L29/786; G02F1/13; H01L21/02; H01L29/66;*** (IPC1-7): G02F1/1368; H01L21/20; H01L21/336; H01L29/786
- European:
Application number: JP20020078217 20020320
Priority number(s): JP20020078217 20020320

Also published as:
JP4000559 (B2)

Abstract of JP 2003282586 (A)

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a transistor having a polycrystalline silicon film whose crystal grains are large with satisfactory electrical characteristics. ; SOLUTION: In a transistor formed on an insulating film or an insulating substrate, a part of a semiconductor film (13) is formed as a thick film (13a). The thick-film (13a) part is formed in a source or drain region, and provided with a part projecting toward a channel region when seen as plan view. At annealing, a semiconductor film which is non-meltable in part is left at the thick-film (13a) part, and a polycrystalline silicon film (131) whose crystal grains are large is formed from the projection part of the non-meltable part to at least the channel region. ; COPYRIGHT: (C)2004,JPO



SUBSTANCE DICTIONARY CREATING METHOD, AND INTER-SUBSTANCE BINARY RELATIONSHIP EXTRACTING METHOD, PREDICTING METHOD AND DISPLAYING METHOD

Publication number: JP2003186894 (A)
Publication date: 2003-07-04
Inventor(s): OTA YOSHIHIRO; NISHIKAWA TETSUO; IHARA SHIGEO +
Applicant(s): HITACHI LTD +
Classification:
- International: *G06F17/30; G06F19/00;* G06F17/30; G06F19/00; (IPC1-7): G06F17/30
- European: G06F17/30S4V; G06F19/28
Application number: JP20010389474 20011221
Priority number(s): JP20010389474 20011221

Also published as:
JP3773447 (B2)
US2003120640 (A1)

Abstract of JP 2003186894 (A)

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To extract substance names of genes, proteins, low molecules and the like, and their inter-substance two-term relationships efficiently from articles existing in databases, and display the extracted binary relationships visualized in a user-friendly manner. ; SOLUTION: Protein substance names, synonyms and their cross reference information are extracted from public databases (SWISSPORT, PIR, CSNDB), and a dictionary of protein substances is created based on their relationships. Binary relationships are extracted based on sentence patterns representing the binary relationship, and then weighted vectorization of text documents is used for trying to estimate probabilities of those cannot be extracted thereby. Several degrees of intensity are defined and provided to the extracted relationships so that the binary relationship with the intensity RF, GGR more or less than the specified value can be selectively displayed. ; COPYRIGHT: (C)2003,JPO

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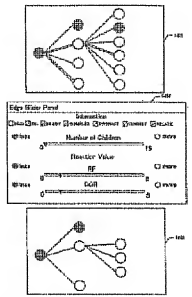
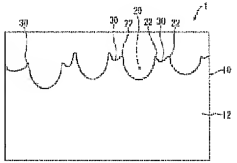


DECORATIVE MATERIAL AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING THE SAME

Publication number: JP2002146087 (A)
Publication date: 2002-05-22
Inventor(s): MIYASHIRO TETSUYUKI; TAWARA HARUMASA +
Applicant(s): TOKAI KOGYO CO LTD +
Classification:
- International: *B29C44/00; B44C1/20; C08J9/38;* B29C44/00; B44C1/00; C08J9/00; (IPC1-7): B29C44/00; B29K21/00; B44C1/20; C08J9/38
- European:
Application number: JP20000348319 20001115
Priority number(s): JP20000348319 20001115

Also published as:
JP3535090 (B2)

Abstract of JP 2002146087 (A)
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a decorative material having an uneven decorative part capable of exhibiting various design effects. SOLUTION: This decorative material 1 is provided with a decorative part 10 having plural recessed parts 20 opened to the surface and plural protruding parts 30 formed in peripheral edge parts of the recessed parts 20 exhibiting various design effects by combination of the recessed parts 20 with the protruding parts 30 by using the decorative material 1.

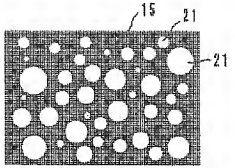


TOUCH PANEL, DISPLAY PANEL, AND DISPLAY DEVICE

Publication number: JP2002014772 (A)
Publication date: 2002-01-18
Inventor(s): KIDO EIJI; OSHITANI HIROSHI; HASHIMOTO KIYOBUMI; OCHI KEIZO +
Applicant(s): MINOLTA CO LTD +
Classification:
- International: ***G02F1/1333; G02F1/1343; G06F3/033; G06F3/041; G09F9/00; G09F9/30; H01H13/02; H01H13/70; H01H13/712;*** **G02F1/13; G06F3/033; G06F3/041; G09F9/00; G09F9/30; H01H13/02; H01H13/70;** (IPC1-7): G02F1/1333; G02F1/1343; G06F3/033; G09F9/00; G09F9/30; H01H13/02; H01H13/70
- European:
Application number: JP20000198219 20000630
Priority number(s): JP20000198219 20000630

Abstract of **JP 2002014772 (A)**

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a touch panel, a display panel, and a display device which can decrease a reflection factor due to electrodes and prevent moire fringes and diffraction fringes caused by reflected light from being generated. SOLUTION: This touch panel is characterized by that transparent electrodes 15 are formed on the opposite surfaces of a couple of substrates and are brought into contact with each other at a depression position. The transparent electrodes 15 have openings 21 for preventing moire fringes or diffraction fringes from being generated at irregular positions to uneven sizes. The openings 21 are not limited to circles and may be ellipses, rectangles, etc. The transparent electrodes 15 may be formed by forming patterned electrode lines in meshes at irregular positions to uneven lengths. This touch panel 10 and a liquid crystal display element 50 are stacked to constitute a display panel and a display device.



METHOD FOR SYNTHESIS OF LIGNIN-POLYESTER COPOLYMER USING ENZYME

Publication number: JP2007006827 (A)
Publication date: 2007-01-18
Inventor(s): ENOKI MAKIKO; AIDA YUSUKE +
Applicant(s): TOKYO UNIV OF MARINE SCIENCE & +
Classification:
- International: *C12P7/62*; C12P7/62
- European:
Application number: JP20050193865 20050701
Priority number(s): JP20050193865 20050701

Abstract of JP 2007006827 (A)

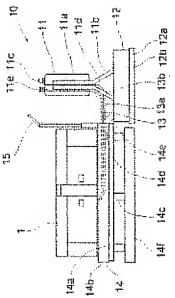
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method for the effective utilization of lignin and the synthesis of a biodegradable polyester copolymer. ; SOLUTION: A lignin-polyester copolymer is produced by polymerizing lignin and a cyclic ester in the presence of an electron acceptor and a phenol oxidase. Preferably, the electron acceptor is a peroxide, the phenol oxidase is a peroxidase, especially horseradish peroxidase, and the cyclic ester is a lactide or [epsilon]-caprolactone. ; COPYRIGHT: (C)2007,JPO&INPIT

OIL DIKE STAND

Publication number: JP2004251219 (A)
Publication date: 2004-09-09
Inventor(s): HABA AKIRA +
Applicant(s): HABA AKIRA +
Classification:
- international: ***F02B63/04; F02B77/11;*** **F02B63/00; F02B77/11,** (IPC1-7): F02B63/04, F02B77/11
- European:
Application number: JP20030043413 20030220
Priority number(s): JP20030043413 20030220

Abstract of JP 2004251219 (A)

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an oil dike stand capable of recovering fuel spilled from a fuel power generator to prevent soil pollution. ; SOLUTION: A receive base 12 for a tank is arranged below a fuel tank 11 of the fuel power generator 1 to receive fuel spilled from the fuel tank. A pipe 13 supplies fuel inside the fuel tank 11 to the fuel power generator 1. A receive base 14 for the power generator can support the fuel power generator 1. The receive base 14 for the power generator has a bottom face 14a and a fuel discharge port 14d. The bottom face 14a is inclined below the pipe 13 and the fuel power generator 1 to receive fuel spilled from the fuel power generator 1 and the pipe 13. The fuel discharge port 14d is provided continuously with the inclined lower side of the bottom face 14a at a higher position than the receive base 12 for the tank to discharge fuel flowing from the bottom face 14a to the receive base 12 for the tank. A heat insulating member 15 is arranged between the fuel tank 11 and the fuel power generator 1 supported by the receive base 14 for the power generator. ; COPYRIGHT: (C) 2004,JPO&NCIPI



THERMALLY DEVELOPABLE PHOTOGRAPHIC SENSITIVE MATERIAL

Publication number: JP2003075963 (A)
Publication date: 2003-03-12
Inventor(s): ARIMOTO SUNAO +
Applicant(s): KONISHIROKU PHOTO IND +
Classification:
- International: ***G03C1/76;*** **G03C1/76;** (IPC1-7): G03C1/76
- European:
Application number: JP20010266943 20010904
Priority number(s): JP20010266943 20010904

Abstract of **JP 2003075963 (A)**
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an excellent thermally developable photographic sensitive material having good suitability to cutting and good scratch strength, antistatic performance and image preservability. SOLUTION: The thermally developable photographic sensitive material has at least one electrically conductive layer on at least one face of a polyester support, and when the material is allowed to stand in an atmosphere at 23 deg.C and 20% RH for 24 hr, the surface specific resistance of the material is 5x 10<11> -2x 10<13> &Ωmega .

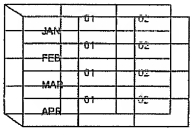
DATA DISPLAY FOR MULTIPLE LAYERED SCREENS

Publication number: JP2003507774 (T)
Publication date: 2003-02-25
Inventor(s):
Applicant(s):
Classification:
- international: ***G02F1/1347; G06F3/048; G06F3/14; G09F9/46; G09G3/20; G09G3/36; G09G5/00; G09G5/377; G09G5/397;*** **G02F1/13; G06F3/048; G06F3/14; G09F9/46; G09G3/20; G09G3/36; G09G5/00; G09G5/36;** (IPC1-7): G02F1/1347; G06F3/00; G09F9/46; G09G3/20; G09G3/36; G09G5/00; G09G5/377
- European: G06F3/14C
Application number: JP20010519413T 20000818
Priority number(s): NZ19990337333 19990819; WO2000NZ00162 20000818

Also published as:
WO0115128 (A1)
US2010115391 (A1)
US7624339 (B1)
EP1208557 (A4)
CA2419719 (A1)
more >>

Abstract not available for JP 2003507774 (T)
Abstract of corresponding document: **WO 0115128 (A1)**

A method of displaying data on a multilevel screen display assigns screen designation codes to respective groups of data, to determine the physical screen on which each group of data is displayed. The screens may comprise layered liquid crystal displays. The method is suitable for spreadsheet software, where a user is able to see overlaying spreadsheets simultaneously.



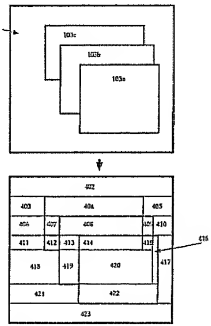
RENDERING TRANSLUCENT LAYERS

Publication number: JP2002544544 (T)
Publication date: 2002-12-24
Inventor(s):
Applicant(s):
Classification:
- international: *G06T15/40; G06T3/00; G09G5/00; G09G5/377;* G06T15/10; G06T3/00; G09G5/00; G09G5/36; (IPC1-7): G06T3/00; G09G5/00; G09G5/377
- European: G06T15/40
Application number: JP20000616592T 20000505
Priority number(s): US19990309171 19990510; WO2000US12432 20000505

Also published as:
WO0068887 (A1)
US6369830 (B1)
US2002093516 (A1)
US7106275 (B2)
JP2007304576 (A)
more >>

Abstract not available for JP 2002544544 (T)
Abstract of corresponding document: **WO 0068887 (A1)**

A system and method of rendering overlapping layers in a computer display, such as a windowing system, employs front-to-back assembly of the displayed image. An arbitrary number of overlapping elements, such as windows, can be presented, without requiring temporary storage space or additional off-screen buffers. The front-to-back assembly technique minimizes the number of memory transfers performed in connection with rendering an image, and avoids unnecessary reading and processing of pixels that will not contribute to the final image. Special effects such as semi-transparency, shadows, and irregular shapes can be accommodated and processed in an efficient manner.



A MULTI-LAYER DISPLAY AND A METHOD FOR DISPLAYING IMAGES ON SUCH A DISPLAY

Publication number: JP2002504764 (T)

Publication date: 2002-02-12

Inventor(s):

Applicant(s):

Classification:

- International: *G02B27/22; G09F19/12; G09G3/20; G09G3/36; G09G5/36; H04N13/00; H04N13/04;* G02B27/22; G09F19/12; G09G3/20; G09G3/36; G09G5/36; H04N13/00; H04N13/04; (IPC1-7): G02B27/22; G09F19/12; G09G3/20; G09G3/36; G09G5/36; H04N13/04

- European: G02B27/22V1; H04N13/00S4V5; H04N13/00S6C; H04N13/00S8D

Application number: JP20000532766T 19980710

Priority number(s): NZ19980329817 19980220; NZ19980329834 19980224; WO1998NZ00098 19980710

Also published as:

- JP3335998 (B2)
- WO9942889 (A1)
- US6906762 (B1)
- JP2002271819 (A)
- IL137628 (A)

more >>

Abstract not available for JP 2002504764 (T)

Abstract of corresponding document: **WO 9942889 (A1)**

A display comprising of multi-levels of screens, each screen being selectively transparent with the abilitty to display images. A method of defining screen layers for upon which to display image on by using sequential time based pixel change as a variable which defines layer.